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EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

1. Berlin/Germany. Although the USSR seemed to be slowing down the pace of its Berlin policy, the annual Nov. 7 celebration was seized on to remind the world of Moscow's devotion to its announced Berlin objectives. Speaking at the Red Square Parade, Marshal Malinovsky repeated the customary denunciations of West German militarism and called for a German peace treaty and the normalization of West Berlin "on that basis." In contrast to the final resolution of the Party Congress, Malinovsky reverted to the standard formulation of linking a German peace treaty and an arrangement in West Berlin.

The arrival and reception by Khrushchev of the GDR delegation to the Nov. 7 anniversary was ostentatiously reported in all papers although the delegation was relatively low-level.

The announcement of a new coalition FRG Government and subsequent statement on policy was sharply criticized by Izvestiya. The Soviet paper complained that the new government has endorsed all the old aggressive Bonn policies, and seized on the Nazi background of the new FRG Foreign Minister Schroeder to underline their warnings against German revanchism.

2. Sino-Soviet Relations. In their October Revolution greeting to Brezhnev and Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders referred to the importance of the solidarity of the Socialist camp, adding pointedly that it consisted of 12 Socialist countries. In contrast to their message of the previous year, the Chinese Communists did not express appreciation for Soviet aid and made no reference to the Soviet Union as the head of the Socialist camp.

One of the most striking reflections of the current state of Sino-Soviet relations was the low level delegation which was sent to represent the Communist Chinese in the Moscow festivities surrounding the 44th anniversary celebrations. The delegation, which represented the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, was received in the Kremlin by A.A. Andreev, the Chairman of the Soviet side of the Friendship Society. In addition, an evening of friendship sponsored by the Communist Chinese Ambassador to celebrate the 44th anniversary was apparently ignored by members of the Presidium of the CPSU. In the absence of Presidium members and Gromyko, the task of Soviet representation was taken on by Kuznetsov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. Soviet-Finnish Relations. The strong international reaction to Soviet invocation of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty in the face of an alleged German threat has been completely omitted from the Soviet press. To date the only indications Soviet readers have received of reaction to the Soviet move have been brief accounts of statements by Finnish President Kekkonen presented in such a way as to indicate he approves of the Soviet action, and reports of endorsements from the Soviet Friendship Societies in Finland and Sweden.

4. Nuclear Testing. Soviet sensitivity to wide criticism of their violation of the nuclear test moratorium was revealed in a number of forms during the past week. The President's statement of November 2 on nuclear testing was answered by the Soviets in a November 6 TASS Declaration alleging that the Soviet Union

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was compelled to undertake its testing program in light of the military preparations by the West. The Declaration clearly sought to shift the onus for further atmospheric testing on the US by threatening additional Soviet tests in view of the planned US action and by also urging the US to agree immediately to a program for general and complete disarmament.

In a toast at the November 7 Kremlin reception marking the 44th anniversary of the October Revolution, Khrushchev returned to the theme of the TASS Declaration, claiming that the Soviet decision was a forced measure adopted in reply to threats of starting a war against the Soviet Union if it signed a German peace treaty. In a further attempt to place the burden of responsibility on the West, Khrushchev stated that nuclear weapon tests would cease if the West stopped its threats against the Soviet Union, agreed to a German peace treaty, and cleared the international atmosphere.

5. SYRIA. The Soviets announced the appointment of Anatoli Aleksandrovich Barkovskiy as Ambassador to Syria on November 4. Embassy records indicate that Barkovskiy is now serving as Counselor of Embassy at Cairo.

6. South Vietnam. On November 4, the Soviet press published a review issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs covering complaints which had been made by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference regarding alleged US interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and hostile acts of the US and the Government of South Vietnam against the North Vietnamese. The review was pegged to a rejection by the British of a Soviet request that Soviet and UK Co-Chairmen address an appeal to the US requesting it to desist from alleged aggravation of the situation in South Vietnam. The Foreign Ministry review charged that aggressive activities of the US were creating a real danger to peace and warned, through a quotation from one of the DRV comments, that continued US activities would endanger settlement of the Loatian issue.

Comment: While no mention was made of General Taylor's visit to South Vietnam, the declaration seemed timed in part as an indirect Soviet response to the visit.

INTERNAL - POLITICAL

7. After the XXII CPSU Congress. Following the removal of STALIN's body from the Mausoleum on Red Square, further measures are being taken towards eliminating the former Soviet dictator's name and presence from the map of the Soviet Union (see below).

The "anti-Party group" continues to be the object of press attention. MOLOTOV, MALENKOV, and KAGANOVICH are referred to as the "leaders" of the group and Molotov has now been given pride of place among this "troika", although between the June, 1957, Central Committee plenum and the XXII Congress Malenkov had enjoyed the dubious honor of leading all the rest. There continue to be some variations in references to the "group". Pravda of November 4 and Party Life, No. 21 (signed to the press on November 2), listed all eight of its "members," including VOROSHILOV, although Izvestiya of November 3 restricted itself to a reference to

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"the fractionary group of renegades of Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, and others" (A-338, November 7). 350 Old Bolsheviks published a letter in Izvestiya of November 6, calling for the exclusion from the Party of the "leaders" of the "group" and demanding that they answer "to the Party and the People" (A-337). Despite apparently groundless rumors that Molotov had recently been recalled to Moscow, there was no sign that any action had actually been taken against him or the other two "leaders."

The traditional November 6 meeting of Moscow workers, designed to commemorate the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution of October, 1917, took place in a low key. The customary speech by a high-ranking Party official was omitted, and the meeting instead heard speeches by representatives of the various occupational groups of the Moscow area, in which the Congress' condemnations of the "anti-Party group" and the Albanian Labor Party were mentioned without particular emphasis.

Moscow was brightly illuminated and decorated for the November 7 holiday, which was celebrated uneventfully by contrast with the hectic atmosphere of the preceding three weeks. The displays of portraits of the Party leadership made it clear that Khrushchev is first among the eleven members of the CPSU Presidium, elected on October 31, with KOZLOV second, and SUSLOV and MIKOYAN close behind (A-335, November 7).

8. De-Stalinization Campaign Gains Momentum. In the aftermath of the XXII Congress, as delegates return to their local Party organizations and "explain" the Congress's decisions, reports are beginning to multiply on the re-naming of political-administrative subdivisions which have hitherto been called after Stalin. Pravda, November 10, announces that Stalino in the Donbass, Khrushchev's political home-town, and the surrounding oblast' of Stalinsk, have been re-named Donetsk and Donetsk oblast'.

The Embassy has also received a report of a meeting in the Institute of Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at which those present were asked to stand in silent tribute to the memories of prominent Soviet jurists who had perished during the Stalin era (A-339, November 10).

According to US officials now with USIA's Transportation Exhibit in Stalin-grad, the name of that "hero-city" is also to be changed. A new name is being discussed by workers meeting in their factories. All street signs bearing Stalin's name have been removed and the massive statue of him that dominated the city's principal square was taken down before the November 7 parade (A-336, November 7).

A Western newsman who visited Georgia shortly after the XXII Congress ended reports that there, by contrast, Stalin's picture was prominently displayed during the November 7 festivities and that there were as yet no indications of the extension of the re-naming and de-symbolizing process to Stalin's native land. The regime may have to proceed more subtly and slowly in Georgia. G. K. ORDZHONIKIDZE, whom Khrushchev identified in his October 27 speech as one of Stalin's victims, is apparently being groomed as a substitute local hero. The Tbilisi newspaper Zarya Vostoka on October 28 devoted nearly half a page to an article commemorating the 75th anniversary of his birth.

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Some embarrassment to the regime is inevitable in the process of de-Stalinization. For example, most of the 1962 desk calendars, which have been on sale in large printings since last summer, continue to mark Stalin's birth and death dates -- and to commemorate the birthday of Voroshilov, as well as (A-320, November 3).

9. Two Trials of Jews. On October 13, three Leningrad Jews were reportedly sentenced to long prison terms -- one to 12 years, and the two others to 7 years each -- under circumstances suggesting anti-Semitic bias (A-334, Nov. 7). About the same time, another Jew was sentenced in Moscow to 10 years' imprisonment. Although exact details of the trials are lacking, it is possible that the two cases involved charges of Zionist sympathies or activities.

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11. NAVY

For the Ambassador:

Boris H. Klosson

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Counselor for Political Affairs

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not open to foreign commerce and navigation, it shall receive friendly treatment and assistance and such repairs, as well as supplies and materials for repair, as may be necessary and available. This paragraph shall apply to vessels of war and fishing vessels, as well as to vessels as defined in paragraph 2 of Article XVIII.

5. The vessels and cargoes of either High Contracting Party shall not in any case, with respect to the matters referred to in this Article, receive treatment less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the vessels and cargoes of any third country.

ARTICLE XX

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